

10/770,380

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:52:05 ON 22 FEB 2002

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Feb 2002 VOL 136 ISS 9

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Feb 2002 (20020221/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s indazole

L1 2500 INDAZOLE

=> s surfactant

L2 138783 SURFACTANT

=> s l1 and l2

L3 4 L1 AND L2

=> d scan

L3 4 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

IC ICM G03C001-06

ICS G03C001-38; G03C007-388

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

TI Manufacture of silver halide photographic coating solution

ST photog coating soln indazole

IT Photographic films

(manufacture of photog. coating solution by dissolving organic compound at higher temperature)

IT Gelatins, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of photog. coating solution by dissolving organic compound at higher temperature)

IT 5401-94-5, 5-Nitroindazole

RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

10/770,380

(manufacture of photog. coating solution by dissolving organic compound at higher temperature)

IT 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(surfactant; manufacture of photog. coating solution by dissolving organic compound at higher temperature)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):3

L3 4 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

IC D06P001-32

NCL 008011000

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 26, 27

TI Dyeing hair with indolines indoles and indazoles

ST hair dyeazole; indoline hair dye; indole hair dye; **indazole** hair dye

IT 2759-14-0 5192-03-0 16712-58-6 19335-11-6 28228-73-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(hair dye)

IT 22949-03-7

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(nitration of)

IT 21144-84-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and hydrolysis of)

IT 62796-77-4P 62796-79-6P 62950-39-4P

RL: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, as hair dye)

IT 62796-78-5

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(reduction of)

L3 4 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

IC ICM C25D009-02

ICS C25D007-00; C25D011-34

CC 56-6 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)

TI Pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat

ST gold coated metal sealing inhibitor; mercaptothiazole gold coated metal sealing

IT Soaps

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(additive; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)

IT Amino acids, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(additives; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)

IT Electric contacts

Electrolysis

Sealing

(pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)

IT Surfactants

(amphoteric, betaine type, additive; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)

IT Gold alloy, base

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel

- alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT Nickel alloy, base  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 107-66-4 120-72-9, 1H-Indole, uses  
 143-18-0, Potassium oleate 271-44-3, 1H-Indazole 335-67-1  
 504-75-6D, Imidazoline, compds. 2274-80-8 10182-91-9 45295-54-3  
 64003-31-2 128298-22-6  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (additives; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT 149-30-4, 2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione 2492-26-4 21303-50-4  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (inhibitor; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT 149-30-4D, Mercaptobenzothiazole, derivs.  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (inhibitors; pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT 7440-57-5, Gold, processes 12732-18-2  
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- IT 51-17-2, 1H-Benzimidazole 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 12623-52-8  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat by d.c. electrolysis in inhibitor solns.)
- L3 4 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 IC ICM C25F005-00  
 CC 72-2 (Electrochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 56
- TI Electrolytic desilvering agents
- ST electrolytic desilvering agent; silver plated copper alloy electrolytic desilvering; hydantoin electrolytic desilvering; dimethylhydantoin electrolytic desilvering; cyanuric acid electrolytic desilvering; methylpyridazone electrolytic desilvering; allantoin electrolytic desilvering
- IT Electrochemical oxidation  
 (electrolytic desilvering agents for silver removal in)
- IT Copper alloy, base  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (electrolytic desilvering agents for silver-plated)
- IT 77-71-4, 5,5-Dimethylhydantoin 97-59-6, Allantoin 108-26-9 108-80-5, Cyanuric acid 461-72-3, Hydantoin 33018-73-4  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (electrolytic desilvering agents)
- IT 7440-22-4, Silver, properties  
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)  
 (electrolytic desilvering agents for)
- IT 7440-50-8, Copper, uses  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (electrolytic desilvering agents for silver-plated)
- IT 123-56-8, Succinimide 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3), uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (in electrolytic desilvering)
- IT 39587-22-9, Polyoxyethylene nonyl ether  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

10/770,380

(in electrolytic desilvering)

IT 51-17-2, Benzimidazole 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 95-16-9,  
Benzothiazole 120-72-9, Indole, uses 141-90-2, Thiouracil 271-44-3,  
Indazole 273-53-0, Benzoxazole 288-32-4, Imidazole, uses  
504-17-6, Thiobarbituric acid 504-75-6, Imidazoline  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(in electrolytic desilvering as copper inhibitor)

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s imaging

L4 110893 IMAGING

=> s l3 and l4

L5 0 L3 AND L4

=> d l3 bib abs 1-4

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:223680 CAPLUS

DN 132:258088

TI Manufacture of silver halide photographic coating solution

IN Sunaga, Tetsuaki; Muramatsu, Yasuhiko

PA Konica Co., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000098522	A2	20000407	JP 1998-269836	19980924
OS	MARPAT 132:258088				
GI					

/ Structure 9 in file .gra /

AB The photog. coating solution is manufactured by (1) adding a photog. useful organic

compound which is insol. at lower temperature than that of the coating solution into

water or a solution with lower temperature than that of the coating solution and (2)

heating-up the solution at higher temperature than that of the coating solution to

dissolve it. The compound may be added to a solution at higher temperature than that

of the coating solution to dissolve it. The compound may be I (X, Y, = N, CR12,  $\geq 1$  of X and Y is N; R11 = H, lower alkyl, halo, nitro; R12 =

H, lower alkyl, halo, mercapto). The solution is manufactured without using organic

solvents, acids, or bases and contamination of impurities is prevented.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1997:218376 CAPLUS

DN 126:217758

TI Electrolytic desilvering agents

IN Aiba, Akihiro; Hisano, Satomi

PA Japan Energy Corporation, Japan

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 25 pp.

10/770,380

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2301599	A1	19961211	GB 1996-11400	19960531
	GB 2301599	B2	19991110		
	JP 09049100	A2	19970218	JP 1996-142304	19960514
	JP 2939181	B2	19990825		
	GB 2333780	A1	19990804	GB 1998-23380	19960531
PRAI	JP 1995-155461		19950531		
	JP 1995-155462		19950531		
	JP 1996-142304		19960514		
	GB 1996-11400		19960531		

AB An electrolytic desilvering agent comprising: (a) at least one desilvering constituent selected from the group consisting of hydantoin, 5,5-dimethylhydantoin, cyanuric acid, 6-methyl-3-pyridazone, 3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, and allantoin, as a principal constituent; and (b) a boric acid compound as an accessory constituent. Desirably, the agent further comprises (c) a **surfactant** and (d) one or more selected from the group consisting of benzotriazole, benzimidazole, thiouracil, thiobarbituric acid, benzothiazole, benzoxazole, **indazole**, indole, imidazole, imidazoline and their derivs. as a copper inhibitor or inhibitors. A workpiece of copper or a copper alloy silver plated on the surface is immersed into a bath of the electrolytic desilvering agent and electrolysis is carried out using the workpiece as an anode, with stirring under the conditions of pH : 7 to 14; bath c.d.: 0.1 to 50 A/d m<sup>2</sup>; and bath temperature: 10 to 60°.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:61229 CAPLUS

DN 124:183132

TI Pore sealing of gold-coated metal substrates with nickel or nickel alloy undercoat

IN Fukamachi, Kazuhiko; Hatanaka, Hiroyuki

PA Nippon Mining Co Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07258887	A2	19951009	JP 1994-53833	19940324
GI					

/ Structure 10 in file .gra /

AB The pore sealing is carried out by d.c. electrolysis the Au-coated metal substrates as anode in an aqueous solution containing 10-1000 ppm mercaptothiazole(s)

I (R1 = H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, or halogen, R2 = alkali metal, H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, or substituted amino group) as inhibitor.

Optionally, the aqueous solution further contains 50-10,000 ppm fatty acid soap,

betaine type amphoteric **surfactant**, aminocarboxylic acid, imidazolin compound, alkyl ether phosphoric ester, alkyl phosphoric ester, and/or carbon fluoride system compound The substrates are preferably connector contacts.

10/770,380

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 1977:195067 CAPLUS  
DN 86:195067  
TI Dyeing hair with indolines indoles and indazoles  
IN Parent, Richard Alfred; Loffelman, Frank Fred  
PA American Cyanamid Co., USA  
SO U.S., 5 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4013404	A	19770322	US 1975-565883	19750407
PRAI	US 1970-96224		19701206		
GI					

/ Structure 11 in file .gra /

AB Hair dyeing compns. for oxidative or direct dyeing methods contain indolines, indoles, or indazoles. There compns. dye keratinaceous fibers, especially hair, shades ranging from ash blond to dark browns. For example, an oxidation, liquid dye composition was prepared by mixing 8 parts cationic surfactant, polyethoxylated oleyl Me ammonium chloride with 83 parts H2O and to it adding 1 part 5-aminoindazole (I) [19335-11-6] dissolved in 8 parts BuOH. The resultant solution was mixed with an equal quant. of 6% H2O2 solution Albino hair tresses immersed in this dye composition were dyed an orange of good color value. When half the I was replaced with the modifier, 5-hydroxyindole, an attractive light-brown shade was obtained on hair. The addition of 1 part of the modifier, resorcinol, to the above composition using 82 parts instead of 83 parts H2O, resulted in attractive light golden brown hair. Methods for preparing some of the azole compds. are given.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.38	15.53
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.48	-2.48

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 19:54:29 ON 22 FEB 2002

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